

## Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance, \$2.50  
When payment is not made in advance, \$3.00  
No subscription received for a less term than one year  
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must give notice to give the proprietors two weeks notice, whereupon the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$2.50), will receive the extra copy gratis, for one year.

Money sent by mail, post paid, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

## Professional and Business Cards.

M. H. SMITH, M. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson,  
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.  
March 10th, 1854.

FORGEY, GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,  
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover,  
Sampson, Bladen and Robeson.

March 10th, 1854.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. AND D. DUPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists

C., AND APOTHECARIES, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
May 9th, 1854.

D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN,

GEO. HOUSTON,

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, removed their offices to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & J. GRADY,

GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of

Na-  
val Stores and other produce.

Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, PLASTER, PLASTERING, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. (May 20th-37-ly)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL RETAILER and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dray Stoves, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

5

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, WILMINGTON, N. C.

[30v-7-ly]

GARFIELD, HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

50ft Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.

12-ft

NOV. 20th, 1854.

J. M. MONK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.

50ft

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

50ft

LIBERTY, M. C.,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the public for the above business in the above lines.

Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

Oct. 13th, 1854.

6-2m\*

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,

TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.

BENJAMIN HALLETT, THOS. H. WILLIAMS,

R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, Special Partner.

Oct. 20th, 1854.

7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMINY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,

[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,] WILMINGTON, N. C.

7

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four foot stoves.

Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.

Corn Ground on Toll.

T. SMITH & CO.,

April 18, 1854.

33-ly-190-ft

J. M. ROBINSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the public for the above business in the above lines.

Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

Oct. 13th, 1854.

6-2m\*

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DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMINY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,

[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,] WILMINGTON, N. C.

7

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE, WILMINGTON, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. Part 1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provisions) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—Price, \$10 per day, or less, to those who have HORSES with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MACKVILLE DEPOT, 48-ft

August 5, 1853.

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE, WILMINGTON, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. Part 1, each way.

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A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.

A. D. BORDEAUX.

MACKVILLE DEPOT, 48-ft

August 5, 1853.

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF.

At Wholesale and Retail.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, (Long Side,) where you

can find a large and complete assortment of the above, as prior to suit buyers.

which are among La Norma, La India Cuba, Yara, Rio Hondo, Havana, Sana, Principe, Esculapio, Pantullos, and various other Brands of Superior Cigars.

Also, Lowry's Extra, Stag, Mayo, Calcutta, Cession, Gold Leaf, Yellow Bell, Lorillard's, and other Brands and manufacturers of extra Chewing Tobacco.

Round's, May, New Garretts', Lorillard's, Macaboy, Sot, and Rapp's.

Cigar Cases, Seger Tubes, Pipes, Virginia, Maryland and New York Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Proprietors of Hotels, Groceries, and all others who love a good time. We are invited to call and examine, prices and qualities.

"Dinner at 7 P.M. Weekdays."

Tallow-Wanted.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 52-ft

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.

HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufacturers, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment south of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.

"Dinner at 7 P.M. Weekdays."

Tallow-Wanted.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 52-ft

Tallow-Wanted.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 52-ft

Wilmington Journal.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1854.

NO. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 Lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion, \$1.00

Do. do. 2 insertions, 75

Do. do. 3 do. 100

Do. do. 4 do. 130

Do. do. 5 do. 160

Do. do. 6 do. 180

Do. do. 7 do. 210

Do. do. 8 do. 240

Do. do. 9 do. 270

Do. do. 10 do. 300

Do. do. 11 do. 330

Do. do. 12 do. 360

Do. do. 13 do. 390

Do. do. 14 do. 420

Do. do. 15 do. 450

Do. do. 16 do. 480

Do. do. 17 do. 510

Do. do. 18 do. 540

Do. do. 19 do. 570

Do. do. 20 do. 600

Do. do. 21 do. 630

Do. do. 22 do. 660

Do. do. 23 do. 690

Do. do. 24 do. 720

Do. do. 25 do. 750

Do. do. 26 do. 780

Do. do. 27 do. 810

Do. do. 28 do. 840

Do. do. 29 do. 870

Do. do. 30 do. 900

Do. do. 31 do. 930

Do. do. 32 do. 960

Do. do. 33 do. 990

Do. do. 34 do. 1020

Do. do. 35 do. 1050

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1854.

## AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH KEMM, Edenton, Pasquotank county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARVES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, Lincoln county.

THE Post is filed, and may be seen free of charge at Holloway's Pillard Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

## Muster and Review.

Our town has been quite alive all day with martial music and the din of military preparation—a Review of the Regiments comprising the array of this County having been ordered by Brigadier General Watters. There seems to be some hitch about the affair, as we learn that the Regiment is without a Colonel. Mr.

Flanner—who was elected to that office—having declined the commission and consequently refused to qualify. The two uniformed companies—the "German Volunteers" and the "Wilmington Light Infantry"—are out in full strength, and look remarkably well. The Germans have a fine Band of music, which, we believe, has been organized in connection with the company. We also notice some company musters of the un-uniformed militia, but no regimental turn-out. The fact appears to be that the militia system is very far from popular, and, if the truth must be told, has fallen into considerable ridicule, in this, as in other States. It may be, and we suppose is, necessary that some system should be kept up, as a means, at least, of ascertaining the names and number of persons liable to militia duty, should an emergency arise; but for this purpose, half a dozen other systems might be devised, fully as efficient, which would dispense with the useless loss of time to which the citizen is subjected under the present one—and, surely, no one can pretend that the present has any value, as a means of keeping alive a military spirit or diffusing a knowledge of tactics among the people. With very few exceptions, the officers will candidly acknowledge that they themselves really know little or nothing of these things; and that even if they did, the circumstances are such as to put it totally out of the question that they could communicate anything to their companies. As for keeping alive a military spirit, that is even farther from being within the power of a system which is itself the subject of burlesque. If any thing could cast a slur upon the military spirit, it would be the present militia system. As the matter stands, the only effect produced is to invest quiet citizens with the high sounding titles of Captains, Colonels, Generals, and so forth, with their vast and shadowy prerogatives, while in some counties General Musters are certain to produce scenes of dissipation, and not infrequently end in general battles royal, with the accompaniments of black eyes and bloody noses.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

## The Mails.

We find the following in the Charleston papers of Saturday last. It is understood that the mails are to be carried for ten days, on the footing of the former arrangement, to give time for arriving at some more definite understanding between the South Carolina Company and the Department:

"Post Office, CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I consider myself fully authorized to protect the public interests, by providing in the best practicable manner, a certain stoppage of the mail, if a proper time, when in *your* *personal* capacity, as you may prefer, to contract with *your* Company to carry the mail for ten days, or until the differences now existing between yourselves and the Postmaster General shall be adjusted.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED HUGER, P. M."

"South Carolina RAILROAD, Charleston, Nov. 3, 1854.

"Hon. A. P. Huger, P. M., Charleston, S. C.

"Sir:—Your note of this date, enclosing the receipt of your letter of this date, in which you request the services of this company for the month of November, and a large sum due the company upon that contract, we will not make a new one of a permanent character, and the same will be suspended for the month of November, in order to give the Postmaster General time to effect a settlement, and make a new contract if they desire it, we are willing to engage with them, through you, to transport the mails for ten days, between Charleston, August and Columbus, as heretofore, for the sum of \$1500.

"Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL, President."

"Post Office, Charleston, Nov. 3, 1854.

"Sir:—Your note of this date, in reply to my last, is just received, and I enclose a copy of the mail contract for the month of November, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, as I am fully authorized to accept, and I accordingly do so, with the understanding that operations will be resumed to-morrow, and the public be relieved with the least possible delay.

"Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED HUGER, P. M."

From KANSAS—We have received this morning No. 1, Vol. 1, of the "Herald of Freedom," a very neatly gotten up weekly paper, dated at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854. This paper, although hailing from Kansas Territory, is evidently gotten up at Buffalo, N. York, and intended for circulation in the Territory than as an organ of the Free Soil emigration leaders, for the purpose of stimulating emigration of a certain character, with the view of moulding the destinies of the future State, which in a very short time will be applying for admission into the Union. Through these

means the Free Soilers expect to work out their object of making Kansas a free State. This is the sole character and aim of most of the papers started nominally in Kansas, at some imaginary town, such as Wakarusa. The present affair is under the ostensible auspices of G. W. Brown & Co., the former conductors of the *Conneautville Courier*, a Pennsylvania Whig paper of the Free Soil stripe, as, indeed, all the Whig papers of that State are. It is "printed by steam," rather too far ahead for its nominal location. It is but one evidence of the machinery which is at work to give an unnatural stimulus to Northern and Eastern emigration, for the purpose of forestalling the South, and shutting out slavery.

Duncan, K. McRae, esq., United States counsel at Paris, arrived in this city on Friday evening last. He is staying at Willard's Hotel.—*Washington Union*, Nov. 5th.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. McRae for a copy of the London Times of the 20th ult. As he arrived in the Araba, at New York, on Friday, and proceeded immediately to Washington, it is more than probable that he is the bearer of despatches to our government. Indeed we have some rumors to that effect, although without any certain information.

It is scarcely probable that he will return to his post without availing himself of the opportunity of visiting his friends in North Carolina, from whom he will receive a cordial welcome.

ANOTHER NEW VESSEL.—The New Schooner Wm. L. Springs, built by Messrs. Lynn and Byerly of Philadelphia, for the Merchant's Line, between that port and Wilmington, arrived here on Wednesday.—She is of the same model and dimensions with the "David Faust," recently built for the same line, and fitted up in the same perfect manner. Half owned here by T. C. Worth, her agent, and half in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Baker & Stetson and others.

The English Papers are discussing the probability of a winter campaign on the Rhine, against Prussia, between which power and Russia a secret treaty is said to exist. A war to which France, England and Russia are parties, cannot fail to involve all the rest of Europe.

Richard P. Finch Esq. of Wake, has been appointed Teller in the Branch Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, F. C. Hill, Esq. resigned.

The Hudson River Railroad has never paid a cent dividend. Art cannot always enter into profitable competition with nature.

The New York Crystal Palace, closed on the first inst.

THE SCHOOLMASTER NOT ABOUT.—The following note was handed to a Physician some considerable distance from this place. We print it, from the original document, only omitting names. We pity the "pusher":

Sir the pashant has the following Complaints she is in the family way she has aching on her arms like the grand each and a boating in her stomach and shortens of breath and a fluttering at the heart and now Stomach to eat and I want to send her son medson if yo please Oct 10th and I want to

see her written after a perusal of the following:

RENT OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN GENOVA.—The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser writes:

The recent arrest of an American citizen in this city is an illustrative incident. It shows what in dignities every visitor is constantly exposed.

Mr. Quin had taken passage for the United States. During the last day before his departure, he was reading a newspaper article in a Cafe, with some marks of displeasure, which the young Austrian captain remarked, and thus opened the conversation.

Affecting agreement with him, he was betrayed into a rather free expression of American sentiments, after which, they parted, without any apparent discord. Soon after, however, he was arrested and thrown into the military prison of the Austrian garrison.

The United States Consul, J. A. Blinds, Esq., a citizen of South Carolina, though by birth an Italian, having heard of the case, forthwith waited upon the Tuscan authorities and demanded their intercession, and the release of the prisoner, or at least a trial according to the civil laws of the country.—But he was told that the city was under military law, and that he must call upon the Austrian commander in-chief. He protested, that, as an American Consul in Tuscany, he had nothing to do with Austria and he pressed his suit in vain and left, but not, however, without a formal protest.

In the hope of effecting a speedy release of the prisoner, he repaired to the Austrian Head Quarters, where he was told with an air of absurd solemnity, that the man had been guilty of an enormous crime—not less than an attempt to seduce the young Caskets and excite insurrection—not one word of which had the slightest foundation in truth—and that the penalty was death, and that he must be tried by the military tribunal. After requesting that the Consul be allowed to close the interview with an assurance that he should forthwith communicate the case to the Commander of the U. S. Squadron (Com. Stringham) now fortunately in the Gulf of Spezia, on this coast.

The next morning a letter was received at the Consulate from the Chief of the Austrian forces in Tuscany, at Florence, saying that the prisoner, in consideration of his being a stranger, against whom there appeared to be no testimony of other than disorderly conduct, and an American citizen about to leave the country, would be restored to liberty! It was carefully added, in a postscript, that the threat of sending for the squadron had not the slightest influence in the case! Mr. Q. is now safely on his way home.

PHILOSOPHY.—We find the following delicious recitations and pleasing incident in the *Sag Harbor Courier*, published on the East end of Long Island, but they originated the other side of the water:

One man has a wife, and he is choked by a pig; another has a wife, and lives; one runs into his house, and no kill can have it; another has a snarl of a big drivet, completely through his body, and recovers; one is overthrown on a smooth common, and breaks his neck; another is tossed out on a giga over Brighton Cliff, and survives; one walks out on a windy day, and meets death by a brick; another is blown up in the air, like Lord Hatton in Guernsey Castle, and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was, indeed, a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother and some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle, lodged him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremendous precipice.—"Perceiving a mighty disorder, (as well he might,) was going to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he would have been irrecoverably lost, but, in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still till people came and took him down."

APPREHENDED OUTBREAK IN CUBA.—The New York Courier refers to an intimation of its Havana correspondent, that a conspiracy among the Creoles is now ripe, and adds:

There is reason to place more than usual reliance upon rumors of this movement. From other sources, information has reached us which would at least prevent surprise on our part if there were hot work in Cuba within a few weeks.

THE TROUBLE AMONG MAIL CONTRACTORS.—The Jefferson (Texas) Herald says the contractors of the mail-route from Shreveport to Jefferson have ceased to transport the mail, and have declared their intention to forfeit their contract.

The South-side Railroad, in Virginia, has been completed to Lynchburg.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Sebastopol Commenced—Great News Expected—Improbable Position of the Allies—Great Advance in Broadstairs, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer Arabia arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing from Liverpool to the 21st ult.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 18th ult.

There is no news of a decisive character from the fall of Sebastopol, but the reports of the fall of the city have developed a startling fact that the obligations of the law in direct contact with the administration of the law in court of justice. We copy so much of these proceedings from the Lowell Advertiser as shows clearly the practical working of their oaths in affecting the credibility or competency of know-nothings as witnesses in court. When the witness takes the stand he says that he will state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." When asked the question whether he is a member of a secret order, and, as such, bound by an oath, if he answers that he cannot testify without criminating himself and subjecting himself to punishment, he is not a competent witness. If he answers that he is such a member, and is bound by oath, he thereby violates the obligation of that oath, and discredits himself as a witness. In either point of view the administration of justice is obstructed and thwarted. This case exhibits know-nothingism in an entirely new light.—We have heretofore regarded it as an engine of political and religious intolerance and proscription. The case in Massachusetts however, shows that this was but a partial view of its enormity. The necessary consequence must be that those who attach themselves to the order and assume its obligations become incompetent as witnesses for the same reason that the secret state of Europe precludes the possibility of negotiating until the Baltic shall cease to be a theatre of war, and the abolition of Denmark, that with the influence of the protectorate of Russia in favor of Denmark is destroyed, and the baleful restrictive policy of the Czar is suspended. Peace once declared, the strife will no longer be with Denmark alone, but with Denmark and Russia united.—After the negotiations with England in 1851, which terminated through Russia's jugglery in a ten years convention in favor of Denmark, the Czar conferred a Russian decoration, set in diamonds, upon the Danish ambassador in England, for the skill he had shown in baffling the policy of the court of St. James. The Black sea has long been open to flags of all nations. No corsairs have for nearly a century impeded voluntary contributions upon peaceful ships in the Mediterranean. Denmark, one of the smallest powers in Europe, is the only kingdom which has been enabled, by the pusillanimity, connivance, or dictation of the greater powers, to stop vessels upon the highway of nations during the nineteenth century, and it is high time that as a relic of old大陸, should be abandoned. It would be just as reasonable that Great Britain should lay a tax upon vessels passing the straits of Gibraltar—that we should close up the Gulf of Mexico—or that France should prohibit access through the channel to the North sea.

Every avenue to the Baltic is fortified. The canons of the fortress of Kronenborg control the sound, even interrupting vessels passing close to the Swedish coast and bound to a Swedish port which they attempt to evade the heavy impost upon tonnage not paid. Admiral Opdam, of Holland, in 1658, Parker and Nelson in 1801, and we presume Napier this year, have disbanded to make contribution to the Danish treasury. The great belt is fortified by the fortress of Norborg, and the little belt by that of Fredericia. As Denmark possesses Laubengen, she has heretofore successfully opposed the free navigation of the Elbe; merchandise by the Hamburg, Berlin, and Lubeck railroads pays her tribute; and goods sent by the Schleswig and Holstein canal are subject to the same tolls as those passing through the natural causeways to the Baltic.

The Hanseatic League is the only power which has ever successfully withheld payment of tolls to Denmark upon vessels passing through the sound. It is well known that the origin of this tax, in dim antiquity, consisted in levying a contribution of salt and wine, together with a very small amount of deck money. Even this trifling tribute was disputed by the League. In 1363 and 1365, Waldemar II, of Denmark, was compelled to sign a treaty of "forever" with the League from the payment of the same amount, in 1443, 1477, and 1524, and in the most solemn manner, finally, in 1560. Between these several confirmations of the rights of the Hanseatic League, infringements of the same made by Denmark, but were always resisted by the pioneers of commerce of the ages between the fourteenth and sixteenth century—but for the rivalry of the Netherlands, which originated a distinction between privileged and unprivileged nations, and enabled Denmark to establish a minimum of toll, which was a favor compared with the maximum, the entrance to the Baltic would be free at the present hour.

Up to the year 1814, Prussia was the nation which most of all suffered by the tax upon vessels bound for ports upon her northwestern coast; and no greater proof of the state of subserviency to Russia of Denmark, than the little belt by that of Fredericia. As Denmark possesses Laubengen, she has heretofore successfully opposed the free navigation of the Elbe; merchandise by the Hamburg, Berlin, and Lubeck railroads pays her tribute; and goods sent by the Schleswig and Holstein canal are subject to the same tolls as those passing through the natural causeways to the Baltic.

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